
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR PROTECTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
RESOURCES FOR THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY (EUSA), KOREA



FOR THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM OFFICE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, ENGINEER
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
UNIT#15236
APO AP96205-0009

BY

PANGAEA KOREA, INC.
1337-31 SEOCHO-DONG, SEOCHO-KU
SEOUL, KOREA

**GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR PROTECTING CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
RESOURCES FOR THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY (EUSA), KOREA**

FOR THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM OFFICE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, ENGINEER
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
UNIT #15236
APO AP 96205-0009

BY

PANGAEA KOREA, INC.
1337-31 SEOCHO-DONG, SEOCHO-KU
SEOUL, KOREA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

Project Performance

Acknowledgements

1	Executive Summary
1.1	Overview
1.2	Authority
1.3	Overall Goals and Objectives
1.4	Resources Management Philosophy
1.5	Summary for Findings and Recommendations
2	Terms
3	Regulations
3.1	US Army Regulations
3.2	USFK Environmental Governing Standards
4	Baseline Survey
4.1	Survey Scope
4.2	Survey Goals and Objectives
4.3	Previous Cultural Resource Studies
4.4	Major Types of Properties Found from the Survey
5	Site Descriptions, Findings, and Management Guidelines of Cultural Properties for Each Installation
5.1	Area I
5.1.1	Camp Red Cloud
5.1.2	Camp Kwangsa-Ri
5.1.3	Camp Casey
5.1.4	Camp Hovey
5.1.5	Camp Castle
5.1.6	Youngpyong MPRC
5.1.7	Camp Howze
5.1.8	Camp Bonifas
5.1.9	Camp Swiss Swede
5.2	Area II
5.2.1	Yongsan Compound
5.2.2	8 th Army Retreat
5.2.3	Camp Colbern
5.2.4	Camp Market
5.3	Area III
5.3.1	Camp Humphreys
5.3.2	Pyongtaek CPX Area
5.3.3	Camp Long

- 5.4 Area IV
 - 5.4.1 Camp Henry
 - 5.4.2 Camp George
 - 5.4.3 Camp Walker
 - 5.4.4 Camp Carroll
 - 5.4.5 Hialeah Compound
 - 5.4.6 Masan Ammo Depot

Appendices

- Appendix A. Bibliography
- Appendix B. Acronyms
- Appendix C. U.S. Federal Statutes, Regulations, Executive Orders and Presidential Memorandum which are applicable to cultural resources
- Appendix D. Korean Regulations on Cultural Resources Protection
- Appendix E. A User's Guide for GIS Database Interface

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	Surveyed Installations in Area I
Table 4.2	Surveyed Installations in Area II
Table 4.3	Surveyed Installations in Area III
Table 4.4	Surveyed Installations in Area IV.
Table 5.1	Survey Results of Indigenous Buildings at Yongsan Compound.
Table 5.2	Survey Results of Indigenous Buildings at Camp Market.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1	Surveyed Eighth US Army (EUSA) Installations.
Figure 5.1	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Red Cloud)
Figure 5.2	Graves near Building 50 (Camp Red Cloud)
Figure 5.3	Graves near Building 323 (Camp Red Cloud)
Figure 5.4	A Bell in front of the Library (Camp Red Cloud)
Figure 5.5	A Monument for the Poongyang Cho Family (found in the ROK Army site in Kwangsa-Ri)
Figure 5.6	A Group of the Poongyang Cho Family's Tombs (found in the ROK Army site in Kwangsa-Ri)
Figure 5.7	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Historic Findings (Camp Casey).
Figure 5.8	A Five-Story Pagoda (Camp Casey).
Figure 5.9	Tombs near Building S1130 (Camp Casey).
Figure 5.10	Tombs near Building S2362 (Camp Casey).
Figure 5.11	A Tomb and Associated Stone Figures near the Building S0726 (Camp Casey).
Figure 5.12	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Historic Findings (Camp Hovey).
Figure 5.13	The General Eo Yu So' and his relatives' Graves (Camp Hovey).
Figure 5.14	Sculptures at the General Eo Yu So' Graves (Camp Hovey).
Figure 5.15	Sketch Map of the Six Tombs behind Building S3571 (Camp Hovey).
Figure 5.16	A Stone Figure Associated with the Tombs behind Building S3571 (Camp Hovey).
Figure 5.17	A Stone Monument in front of Building S3848 (Camp Hovey).
Figure 5.18	A Construction Activity Observed over the Old-Time Burials behind Building S3571 (26 October, 1999, Camp Hovey)
Figure 5.19	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Historic Findings (Camp Castle).

Figure 5.20	The Burial Site of Minister Lee, Joong-Kyung and His Wife (Camp Castle-West).
Figure 5.21	Stone Figures at a Grave Site (Camp Castle-East)
Figure 5.22	An Exposed Old Burial Site (Youngpyung MPRC)
Figure 5.23	The Stone Inscription behind Building S422 (Camp Howze)
Figure 5.24	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Howze)
Figure 5.25	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Bonifas)
Figure 5.26	Relics from the Japanese Shinto Shrine (Camp Bonifas).
Figure 5.27	The Installation Map and Locations of the Grave Sites (Camp Swiss Swede)
Figure 5.28	The Grave near Building 15 (Camp Swiss Swede).
Figure 5.29	The Map of Yongsan Area in 1917 (Published by Japanese Authority).
Figure 5.30	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Yongsan Garrison)
Figure 5.31	The Building 1378 of the Main Post of Yongsan Garrison (still with original exterior conditions)
Figure 5.32	The Building 1666 in the Main Post of Yongsan Garrison (with renovation and alteration)
Figure 5.33	The Wall of an Old Japanese Prison in the South Post of Yongsan
Figure 5.34	A Stone Figure behind the Memorial Monument of a Fire Fighter near Building 4203. (Yongsan, South Post)
Figure 5.35	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Colbern)
Figure 5.36	Grave Sites (Camp Colbern)
Figure 5.37	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Market)
Figure 5.38	Building 1920 (Camp Market: Still in Original Exterior Conditions)
Figure 5.39	Building 1770 (Camp Market. Former Japanese military factory.)
Figure 5.40	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Humphreys)
Figure 5.41	A Grave Site in an Off-Limit Area (Camp Humphreys)
Figure 5.42	Graves of the Younan Kim Family (Pyongtaek CPX)
Figure 5.43	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Long)

Figure 5.44	Grave near Building 117 (Camp Long)
Figure 5.45	Management Condition of Grave Sites (Camp Long)
Figure 5.46	Standing Figure in front of Building 513. (Camp Long)
Figure 5.47	Pieces of Roof Tiles and Ceramic Wares (Camp Long)
Figure 5.48	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Henry and George)
Figure 5.49	Building 1102 which was a building of the Taegu Middle School. (Camp Henry)
Figure 5.50	Prehistoric Dolmens (Camp Henry).
Figure 5.51	The Monument at the East Gate (Camp Henry)
Figure 5.52	The Entrance and Fence of Building 3210 (Camp George). Originally, the building was built as a Japanese Shinto Shrine
Figure 5.53	A Stone Figure (Camp Walker)
Figure 5.54	The Installation Site Map and Location of the Finding (Camp Walker)
Figure 5.55	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Carroll).
Figure 5.56	Graves near Building 390 (Camp Carroll)
Figure 5.57	Fragments of Pottery, Ceramic Wares, and Roof Tiles Found near Building 143 (Camp Carroll)
Figure 5.58	The Installation Site Map and Locations of the Findings (Camp Hialeah).
Figure 5.59	The Buddhist Sculptures (Camp Hialeah)
Figure 5.60	The Inscriptional Monument (Camp Hialeah)
Figure 5.61	The Only Remaining Japanese Building (Building S-217, Camp Hialeah)
Figure 5.62	Grave Sites (Masan Ammo Depot)
Figure 5.63	A Listed Cultural Property Located at an ROK Army Site (Masan Ammo Depot)

PROJECT PERFORMANCE

This project, entitled “*Guidance Document for Protecting Cultural And Historic Resources For The United States Forces Korea*” was performed by Pangaea Korea, Inc., under contract **DAJB03-99-P-1193** with U.S. Army Contracting Commands in Korea (USACCK). The site survey was jointly performed by staff from Pangaea Korea and the Department of Archeology and Art History of Seoul National University. The team members in this project include:

From Pangaea,

Dr. Jae K. Lee, Project Manager

Mr. Miki Ferenczy

Mr. Jin-Hyuk Ku, and

Ms. Bu-Hyun Lee

From Seoul National University,

Dr. Seonbok Yi

Mr. Taeshik Kim and

Mr. Won Choi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Mr. John Anderson and Ms. Song-Chu Yi of the Environmental Program Office (EPO) of the Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) for their administrative and technical support throughout the course of this project. During the on-site surveys, the following EUSA environmental staff provided valuable input and support to the survey and inventory work:

Area 1:

Mr. Tu-Ha Yi and Mr. Byong-Yong Yang of Camp Casey

Mr. Kwang-Yoon Yi of Area I (Uijongbu) DPW

Ms. Hye-Kyong Pak and Mr. Chong-Pok Na of Area I-Western Corridor DPW

Area 2:

Ms. Rebecca Keller and Mr. O-Pong Kwon of Area II DPW

Area 3:

Mr. Sang-Tae Yi of Camp Long

Mr. Kun-Ung Ok of Camp Humphreys

Area 4:

Ms. Yong-Kyong Yi and Mr. Bong-Uk To of Camp Henry

Mr. Chum-Dong Kim of Camp Carroll

Chang-Kyun Han of Camp Hialeah

We would like to extend our thanks to the numerous staff members at every installation included in the survey, who responded to on-site interviews and provided undocumented, yet invaluable information, for the survey. Without their contributions, we would not have been able to complete the project.

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 OVERVIEW

This project was carried out, at a reconnaissance level, to provide baseline information on the cultural and historic properties located within the limited number of surveyable U.S. military installations in the Republic of Korea. The information contains a list of major cultural and historic properties, found throughout the survey of this project, present conditions, management concerns, and recommendations.

This guidance document was developed based upon the results from site surveys and inventories of cultural resources at the selected twenty-one U.S. Army installations dispersed throughout the country. The guidelines are designed to provide basic recommendations to the EUSA that comply with the requirements listed in the United States Forces Korea (USFK) Environmental Governing Standards (EGS) and U.S. Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management. Specific recommendations are also included in this guidance document to installations to preserve and protect the resources found during this project. Definitions of historic, archeological, and cultural resources, and criteria for protecting those resources are adopted from: Chapter 12 of USFK Pamphlet 200-1, EGS, dated 15 July 1997; AR 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, dated 28 Oct 1997; Department of Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management (4 Nov 1997) and; from the consultations made with the USFK Real Property Office.

1.2 AUTHORITY

The EGS is a solid regulatory pamphlet that provides specific criteria for environmental protection on U.S. military installations in Korea. Chapter 12 of the USFK EGS requires that the US Forces in Korea devise plans and programs to ensure the proper protection and management of cultural resources (including historic and prehistoric properties) located within the USFK territories and listed on the Korean or World Heritage List. The AR 200-4 also establishes the primary Army policy for cultural resource management and compliance actions at all U.S.

military installations. The guidelines presented in this document were developed based upon the following regulatory requirements:

- Installations will develop a plan for the protection and preservation of cultural resources identified on the installation inventory and for mitigation of any adverse effects (EGS chapter 12)
- MACOM commanders will direct and assist their installations in the conduct of installation cultural resources programs consistent with AR 200-4 (AR200-4).
- The installation commander is responsible for identifying and evaluating the effects of Army's undertaking over historic properties within the installation boundary (AR 200-4);
- A planning level survey (PLS) is required to identify and inventory all of the cultural and historic properties (DA PAM. 200-4); and
- The OCONUS installation must consider host-nation laws, Final Governing Standards (FGS), and negotiated agreements and treaties (AR 200-4).

This guidance document was prepared in accordance with the above regulatory requirements, particularly those requirements found within the Environmental Governing Standards for Korea (USFK, 1997). The criteria for the cultural resources management program requirements in the USFK, EGS are listed in chapter 3 of this document.

1.3 OVERALL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the EUSA cultural resources management program is to effectively manage cultural resources without sacrificing or compromising the military mission. In order to achieve this goal, it is essential to address cultural resource management issues early in the planning process for installation development and management. This guidance document will serve to assist the base managers in achieving compliance with the Environmental Governing Standards (EGS) for EUSA. Overall goals of this document include:

- Supporting the operational mission of the Eighth U.S. Army;
- Meeting stewardship requirements; and
- Coordinating relationships with the host nation

1.4 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The most distinguishing characteristic of a military installation is the manifestation of its military mission on the land. A military mission is defined as "the objective or task, together with the purpose, which clearly indicates the action to be taken." It is the driving force that shapes and reshapes the landscape of military installations. An understanding of the relationship between the changing mission of an installation and its landscape is the key to identifying the historical significance of the military landscape. For military cultural resource managers, it is critical to preserve and maintain the integrity of the cultural resources without jeopardizing the installation's mission objectives. This is particularly true with respect to OCONUS installations. As with most environmental compliance issues, the key to reaching cultural resource compliance successfully and efficiently is to limit crisis situations through careful planning. This becomes even more critical at OCONUS installations because there are foreign regulations, customs, and delicate political issues to contend with.

1.5 SUMMARY FOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While many of the camps surveyed showed little or no signs of significant cultural resources, certain installations were found to have significant and valuable cultural resources. Many of these resources (in particular, the burial sites) were well preserved and protected. This finding, however, was not true at every installation. There were numerous instances where cultural resources were neglected, damaged, or significantly altered from their original design. A good example of this can be found at Yongsan, where historic buildings have been renovated to the point where it is nearly impossible to detect their original design elements. At several installations valuable cultural resources were identified and must be protected from further degradation, damage, and theft. Examples of these can be found at Camps Casey/Hovey/Castle area and Hialeah.

Among the installations surveyed, Yongsan Compound, Camp Casey/Hovey/Castle area, and Camp Hialeah were found to possess the most significant cultural properties. Yongsan has historically important buildings. The Camp Casey area contains the Buddhist pagoda and Chosun period burial sites. Camp Hialeah was found to contain the valuable Buddhist sculptures and monument of the late Unified Shilla or early Koryo Dynasty. Each item, assumed to be extremely

valuable, requires a more in-depth assessment to identify the significance of the treasure.

Management guidelines for installations to preserve and protect the specific resources are provided in chapter 5 of this document. The following recommendations for the EUSA are to make an EUSA cultural resources management program that is consistent with the requirements listed in the USFK EGS and DA regulations:

- More in-depth surveys should be conducted to evaluate the significance of the resources found during this project.

- An Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) should be developed at an each area level in accordance with the format provided in DA Pam 200-4. This plan should include the inventory of all cultural resources (if no resources are located, negative comments should also be provided after the surveys are made), and should address the internal and external installation coordination and consultation procedures. It is imperative that the plan clearly identifies how the installation will address the cultural resources issues related to proposed or planned installation activities through standard operating procedures. The plan should also contain standard procedures for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, and for emergency actions that could affect cultural resources. Standard treatment measures for cultural resources, such as historic buildings and structures, should also be included in the plan.

The rest of this page has been intentionally left blank.

CHAPTER 2

TERMS

The following are adopted from the definitions listed in the USFK EGS, AR 200-4, and DA PAM 200-4, or derived from the consultations made with the USFK Real Property Office:

Action: All activities or programs of any kind of authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, on USFK-controlled installations.

Adverse Effect: Changes that diminish the quality or significant value of archaeological or cultural resources or properties.

Archaeological Resource: Any material of human life or activities which is at least 100 years of age, and which is of archeological interest. Such resources include, but are not limited to pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion of any of the foregoing items

Buried Cultural Property: A cultural property, which was buried or discovered under the land, on the sea-bottom or at a construction site.

Cultural Mitigation: Specific steps designed to lessen the adverse effects of a USFK action on a cultural or archeological resource, including:

- (1) Limiting the magnitude of the action.
- (2) Relocating the action in whole or in part.
- (3) Repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the effected property.
- (4) Recovering and recording data from cultural properties that may be destroyed or substantially altered.

Cultural Properties:

This refers to the following list:

- (1) Tangible cultural properties. Buildings, classical books, calligraphic ancient

documents, painting, sculptures, industrial art objects, etc., and other tangible cultural products which possess high historic or artistic value and other archeological specimens which belong to categories above.

- (2) Monuments. Shell-mound, ancient tombs, castle sites, palace sites, pottery remains, layers containing remains, etc., and other sites of historical remains which possess high historical or scientific value, scenic beauties which possess high artistic or ornamental values and animals (including the places of habitat, breeding, and migration), plants (including habitat), minerals and caves which have high scientific value.

Cultural Resources Program: Identification, evaluation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, management, stabilization, maintenance, recording, and reconstruction of cultural resources and any combination of the foregoing.

Cultural Resource Manager: A person formally designated in writing by the commanding officer to represent the DOD service component in matters concerning cultural resources.

Designated Cultural Properties:

This refers to the following:

- (1) National designated cultural properties. Cultural properties which are designated by the Minister of Culture and Tourism (MCT).
- (2) City/Province designated cultural properties. Cultural properties which are not National Designated Cultural Properties but are deemed worthy of preservation which are designated by the various Mayors and Governors within their respective property jurisdictions.

Historic Property or Resource: Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, object, monument, cultural landscape, or folklore property that have historic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, or engineering significance under international, national, municipal or provincial laws and regulations. This term includes ruins, artifacts, remains, and records that are related to physical remains.

Inadvertent Discovery: Cultural or archaeological properties/resources, including human remains, not previously inventoried and encountered during construction/maintenance and repair

work, or exposed by erosion, or other natural and cultural processes.

Indigenous Building: Building structures that existed within U.S. military territories before the U.S. military undertook the lands. Because the majority of U.S. military installations in Korea were established during or immediately after the Korean War, many buildings defined as indigenous in the USFK real property list were constructed during the Japanese period (1909 – 1945). The Korean Ministry of Defense must be consulted prior to the demolition or significant exterior renovation of an indigenous building.

Inventory: To determine the location of cultural resources that may have world, national or local significance.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP): A five-year compliance plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

National Treasure: Tangible cultural properties chosen from among the “Treasures”, by the MCT after consultation with the Cultural Properties Committee. National treasures are rare and of great human cultural value.

Preservation. The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include stabilization work where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

Property: A site, building, object, structure, or a collection of such items.

Protection: The act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by safeguarding it from deterioration, loss, attack or alteration, or to cover or shield the property from danger or injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally temporary and anticipates future historic preservation treatment; in the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

Protection Plan: An integrated plan that provides installations with detailed measures or

procedures dealing with the management of cultural resources found within the installation.

Treasure: Especially important tangible cultural properties designated by the MCT after consultation with the Cultural Properties Committee.

The rest of this page has been intentionally left blank.

CHAPTER 3

REGULATIONS

3.1 US ARMY REGULATIONS

As previously mentioned, management and protection of cultural resources is set forth in AR-200-4, “*Cultural Resource Management*.” According to AR 200-4, the MACOM commander is responsible for:

- ensuring that cultural resources responsibilities are implemented across all installations;
- monitoring installation cultural resources management programs;
- implementing HQDA cultural management policy and guidelines (200-4 and DA Pam. 200-4) at respective installations;
- providing MACOM cultural resources management reporting information to HQDA;
- assisting installation commanders in establishing reasonable funding priorities and meeting appropriate milestones; and
- ensuring that installation cultural resources programs are accurately evaluated when conducting environmental compliance assessments pursuant to AR200-1.

MACOM commanders may delegate any of these responsibilities to commanders of their Major Subordinate Commands (MSC).

Installation commander’s responsibilities include the following:

- establish an installation cultural resources management program by implementation of AR 200-4 and DA Pam 200-4;
- designate an installation cultural resources manager (CRM). The installation commander will ensure that the CRM has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out the installation’s cultural resource management program;
- establish a process, which requires early coordination between the CRM and other

installation staff elements, tenants, and others in the planning of projects and activities that may affect cultural resources;

- ensure that cultural resources management is integrated with:
 - ✓ installation training and testing activities
 - ✓ master planning (AR 210-2)
 - ✓ environmental impact analysis (AR 200-2)
 - ✓ natural resources and endangered species management planning
 - ✓ integrated natural resources management plans (AR 200-3), and
 - ✓ integrated training area management (ITAM) program.
- Establish funding priorities and program funds for cultural resources compliance and management activities into the Environmental Program Requirements (EPR) report;
- Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the installation's cultural resources management program as part of the Environmental Compliance and Assessment System (ECAS) program (AR 200-1); and
- Develop ICRMP, cultural resources inventory plans and schedules.

The ICRMP is a five-year plan for compliance with the requirements outlined by AR200-4. It is the installation commander's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures (AR200-4).

At OCONUS installations, it is necessary to observe US Federal regulations, the host nation's regulations and the Final Governing Standards (FGS). Regulatory requirements for the USFK with respect to cultural resources management are set forth in the Environmental Governing Standards (EGS) for Korea, specifically in chapter 12 of the USFK pamphlet 200-1 (USFK, 1997), which is described below.

3.2 USFK ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNING STANDARDS

The USFK EGS reflects the Korean statutes and decrees. Compliance with the EGS is self-enforced. Military departments and defense agencies are required to conduct environmental compliance audits of their overseas installations and facilities to ensure that compliance with the EGS is achieved and maintained. The specific criteria that applies to the US military installations in Korea for cultural resources protection and management are as follows:

- Installations will ensure that personnel performing cultural or archeological resource functions have the requisite expertise in world, national and local history and culture;
- If financially and otherwise practical, installations will inventory cultural properties and resources in areas under USFK control. An inventory can be developed from a records search and visual survey;
- Installations will develop a plan for the protection and preservation of cultural resources identified on the installation inventory and for mitigation of any adverse effects;
- Installations will establish sufficient measures to protect known cultural properties or resources until appropriate mitigation or preservation plans can be completed;
- Installations will establish measures to prevent the excavation of cultural properties. Areas known to contain buried or submerged historic properties shall not be excavated or disturbed;
- If financially and otherwise practical, installations will inventory archeological resources in areas under USFK control;
- Installations will establish sufficient measures to protect known archeological resources until appropriate mitigation or preservation plans can be completed;
- Installations will establish measures to prevent USFK personnel from disturbing or removing archeological resources without permission from the ROK. No one shall export or carry a cultural property, such as a national treasure, treasure, or important folklore material, out of the country unless they have written permission from the ROK government. Specifically, anyone who holds an advanced permit from the MCT, for the purpose of international cultural exchange, may be exempted from the above requirement;
- Installations will ensure that planning for major actions includes consideration of the possible effects on the cultural or archeological properties or resources;
- If potential cultural properties or resources, or archeological resources not previously inventoried are discovered in the course of a USFK action, the newly-discovered items will be preserved and protected pending a decision on its final disposition by the installation commander; and
- Installation commanders shall report any potential cultural properties or resources, or archeological resources not previously inventoried that are discovered in the course of a USFK action to the USFK ACoS, Engineer. In turn, the USFK ACoS, Engineer shall notify ROK officials through the proper channels.

CHAPTER 4

BASELINE SURVEY

4.1 SURVEY SCOPE

A reconnaissance level site survey and inventory was conducted during July-August 1999.

Table 4.2. Surveyed Installations in Area II

Dates	Installations	Address	Acreage
6 Jul 99	Yongsan Compound	Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku	635.50AC
7 Jul 99	8 th Army Retreat Center	Hasangok-dong Yongsan-ku	4.90AC
8 Jul 99	Camp Colbern	Hanam-si	73.20AC
9 Jul 99	Camp Market	Bupyong-si	117.10AC

4.2 SURVEY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Many of the US Army installations in Korea were established around the time of the Korean War. Since that time, there has not been a significant effort pertaining to the management of cultural and historic properties within the U.S. military installations in Korea. No significant information on cultural resources within U.S. installations has been catalogued by either US or Korean authorities. This survey, therefore, represents an initial effort to evaluate the existence and significance of cultural resources within U.S. Army installations in Korea.

The primary objective of the survey was to identify and document any existing cultural or historic property located at each installation. Although the survey was completed at a reconnaissance level due to the limited amount of time, this survey provides the EUSA with a framework for future in-depth surveys and the subsequent protection efforts needed for proper cultural and historic resources management. It should also be noted that due to the nature of military installations, not all areas within the installations were accessible. The surveys, therefore, were

by no means comprehensive.

4.3 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

As previously mentioned, this project was the first attempt at an extensive survey and inventory of cultural resources at EUSA installations. There has never been an effort, by either U.S. or Korean authorities, to inventory and protect any cultural or historic property existing within a US Army installation. Although this survey was by no means comprehensive, it certainly establishes a planning level inventory of the existing and potential cultural resources at the installations included within the scope of the survey.

4.4 MAJOR TYPES OF PROPERTIES FOUND FROM THE SURVEY

From the survey, a variety of cultural and historic properties were found throughout the twenty-one installations. These properties can be grouped into the following categories:

- indigenous buildings;
- grave sites;
- pagodas;
- sculptures;
- stone inscriptions;
- monuments; and
- locations of potential buried resources.

4.4.1 Indigenous Buildings

Indigenous buildings are defined as building structures that existed prior to the U.S. Army's establishment in the area. Since the majority of U.S. Army installations in Korea were established on or a few years after the liberation in 1945, many of the indigenous buildings are associated with historically significant Japanese structures. Additionally, many of the U.S. Army installations were established at the locations of the pre-dating Japanese military bases. Therefore, most of the indigenous buildings were from the Japanese period; however, this instance is not always the case. For example, if structures were built after 1945 and before the U.S. Army took over, the structures are considered indigenous in the property document. According to the agreement between ROK/US in 1945, the U.S. Army is responsible for returning the indigenous buildings to the same conditions as they were undertaken.

From the cultural management perspective, Japanese building structures are more interesting properties since they reflect an important period in Korean history. Most indigenous buildings exist in installations in or near metropolitan areas, e.g., Seoul, Taegu, and Pusan, which were used by the Japanese military until 1945. Indigenous buildings were found at:

- Yongsan Compound
- Camp Market;

4.4.2 Grave sites

Grave sites were the most common cultural item found.

4.4.3 Pagoda

4.4.4 Sculptures

The majority of the sculptures were associated with grave sites. Sculptures were found at the following installations:

- Camp Market;

4.4.5 Stone Inscriptions

4.4.6 Monuments

Monuments were located at the following installations:

- Yongsan Compound

4.4.7 Prehistoric Dolmens

4.4.8 Location of Potential Buried Resources

Survey results are discussed in chapter 5 of this document.

CHAPTER 5

SITE DESCRIPTIONS, FINDINGS, AND MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES FOR EACH INSTALLATION

5.2 AREA II

In Area II surveys were completed for Yongsan Compound, the 8th Army Retreat Center and Camps Colbern and Market. Among these sites, the most significant was Yongsan. The present day compound utilizes original Japanese constructions, mostly built in the 1910's and 1920's. A very detailed architectural survey is necessary to document the historic buildings at Yongsan.

5.2.1 Yongsan Garrison

5.2.1.1 General Information

Yongsan Garrison is located over 635.5 acres within the city of Seoul. Yongsan Garrison takes its name from the district in the city in which it is located. Yongsan Garrison was first occupied by US Forces in September 1945 when the vanguard of the 7th Infantry Division arrived in Korea from Okinawa to accept the surrender of Japanese forces south of the 38th parallel. The Republic of Korea became a sovereign state on 15 August 1945, and the installation was formally acquired on 11 September 1945 as a result of ROK/US agreements. The Yongsan area, then known as Camp Sobingo, had housed the Japanese Imperial Army for 35 years prior to US occupation (USACE, 1990-d).

As seen in the map of Yongsan area in 1917 in Figure 5.29, published by Japanese authority, the current main post was used as Japanese soldiers' housing, while the current south post was used as the headquarters of Japanese army. The current residence of the U.S. embassy staff in the south post was used as Japanese officers' housing. Most of this housing is still remaining and in use with major renovations.

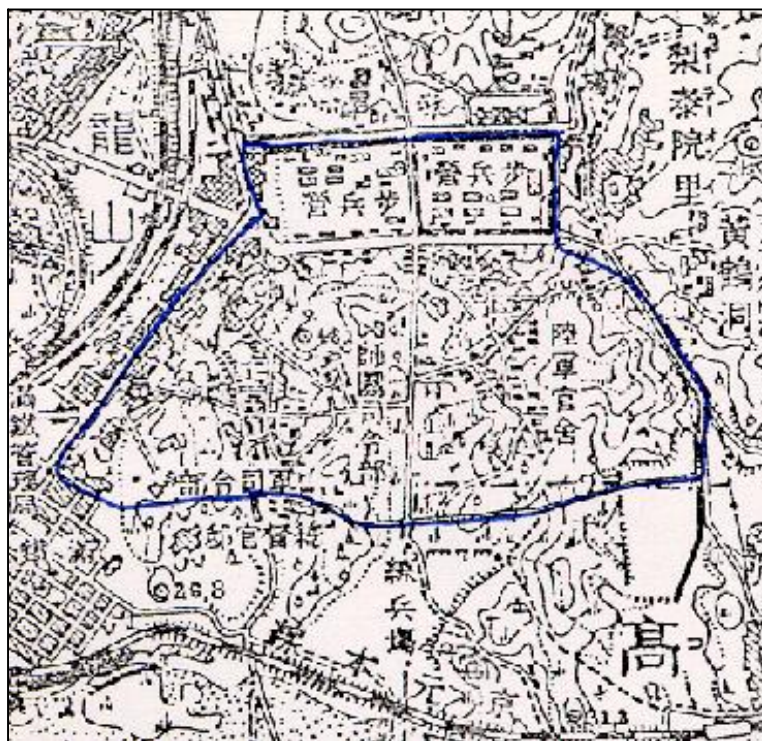
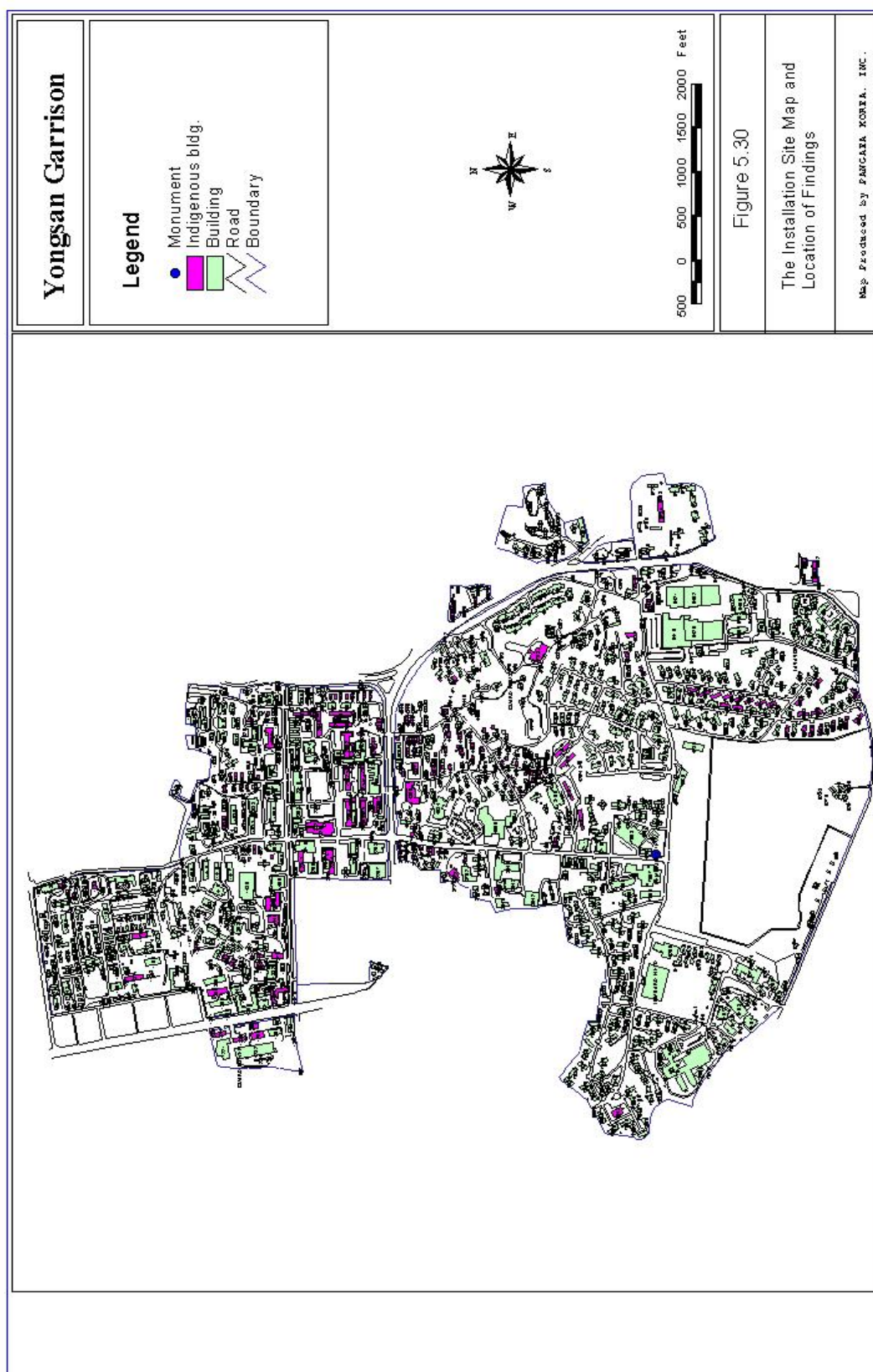


Figure 5.29 The Map of Yongsan Area in 1917 (Published by Japanese Authority)

5.2.1.2 Findings

- Checked 219 indigenous buildings; and
- One stone figure

Locations of these properties are seen in Figure 5.30.



Indigenous buildings

As previously mentioned, the present-day Yongsan Compound has inherited a significant amount of Japanese military heritage. It is therefore, not surprising to find many historically significant structures from the early 20th century across the installation. All of the survey findings, presented below, are associated with the Japanese building structures. The current database on EUSA real property indicates that these buildings were recorded as “indigenous” buildings. According to the agreement between US and Korea, those listed indigenous buildings are supposed to be returned in the same conditions as they were undertaken. Since the US Army occupied the Yongsan area immediately after the liberation of Korea in 1945, all of the indigenous buildings at Yongsan Compound can be regarded as historically significant Japanese structures.

Table 5.1 Survey Results of Indigenous Buildings at Yongsan Compound

Survey Findings	Number of Buildings
Original condition	18
Renovated	149
Completely new construction	45
Demolished (not existing currently)	7
Total	219*

* Total number of indigenous buildings presented in the 1990 installation master plan

The survey was based upon the total number and present locations of the indigenous buildings presented in the 1990 installation master plan. Based upon the given amount of time and for security reasons, the survey was limited to observing the current conditions of the buildings from the outside. It was not possible to observe the interior conditions of the buildings.

As illustrated in the above table, most of these buildings have been either renovated or completely rebuilt, and their original shape and color were significantly altered. Out of the 219 buildings surveyed, only 18 were remaining as original red brick buildings. Most of them are located in the Main Post area (Figure 5.30).

The most notable buildings from the Japanese occupation era are found in the Main Post area. In

particular, many red brick buildings are found in the southeastern part, including the current 8th Army HQ. Many of these buildings still appear to be intact and have maintained their original shape (i.e., 2462, 2474, 2364, 2372, 2552, etc.). Unfortunately, several buildings, which appear to be in good shape, have been significantly altered from their original form via repainting and significant structural changes. The most noteworthy example is building 1666, which was used as a residence for the Soviet Army delegation between 1945 and 1948. The building has been significantly altered via additions and surfacing. (see Figure 5.32)



Figure 5.31 Building 1378 of the Main Post of Yongsan Garrison (still with original exterior conditions)



Figure 5.32 Building 1666 in the Main Post of Yongsan Garrison (with renovation and alteration)

Other noteworthy buildings include the bunker (building number 5042) and the old prison wall in the South Post. The old prison wall may have significance to many Koreans who remember the atrocities committed by the Japanese, and hence, is worthy of preservation and protection. The wall, which surrounds buildings 4713, 4716 and 4720, is in relatively good shape (Figure 5.33). The inside of the wall may need to be excavated by specialists to identify the original construction plan.

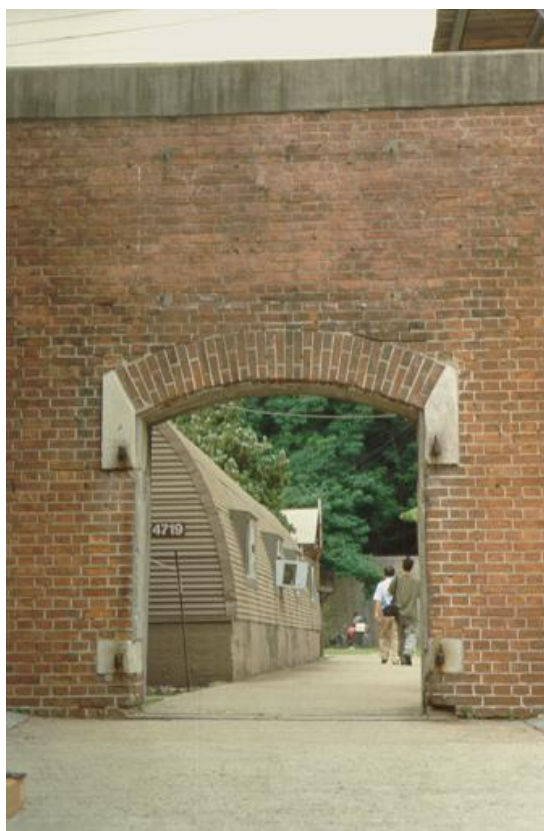


Figure 5.33 The Wall of An Old Japanese Prison in the South Post of Yongsan.**2) A stone figure**

The only indication of cultural remains of the Chosun Dynasty and/or earlier periods discovered during the survey was a relocated stone figure. The figure must have been relocated from its original position at a grave site as a guardian figure. The pre-20th century figure is located on the south side of building 4203 in the South Post (Figure 5.30). The figure is in relatively good shape and appears to have been well-protected (Figure 5.34). It is estimated that the figure originated in the late 18th to early 19th century.



Figure 5.34 A Stone Figure behind the Memorial Monument of A Fire Fighter Near Building 4203. (Yongsan, South Post)

5.2.1.3 Management Guidelines

- The EUSA needs to update the current database of indigenous building at the real property office. Some of the listed buildings do not exist from complete demolition. In addition, the real property database does not match with the installation master plan. The real property database currently has 288 buildings as indigenous, while an installation master plan (dated 1990) shows 219 buildings. The discrepancy between these two lists needs to be checked, and subsequently the database needs to be updated. Additionally, the real-property office needs to have the database of indigenous building in electronic form. A current card of each indigenous building is not an effective way of managing the database;
- The remaining red brick buildings from the Japanese period need to be preserved. For the short term, some immediate actions are required to avoid any additional losses of the indigenous buildings from construction activities. As stated earlier, it was identified from the survey that seven indigenous buildings were entirely gone since 1990 (see Table 5.1). For the long term, it is strongly recommended to implement measures to prevent further degradation and damage of the structures via renovations, neglect, etc.;
- The Japanese buildings within the Yongsan Compound are worthy of designation as a Historical Site. The EUSA needs to develop a communication protocol with a Korean authority for the long-term management of these Japanese structures; and
- It is highly recommended for the EUSA-EPO to enhance the current survey results on the Japanese buildings. Current survey results show locations and present exterior conditions of those Japanese buildings within the Yongsan Compound. A follow-on project would include the assessment of the historic and architectural significance of each individual indigenous building. Such information will support future management of each individual indigenous building.

The rest of this page has been intentionally left blank

5.2.2 8th Army Retreat Center

5.2.2.1 General Information

The 8th Army Retreat Center is located at the eastern foot of Namsan Mountain in central Seoul. This complex was originally an orphanage managed by Won Buddhists during the Japanese period and until the time of the Korean War. The U.S. Army undertook the area after the Korean War and has been using the area up to now. The site covers 4.9 acres.

5.2.2.2 Findings

No significant cultural resources were identified, and there is little possibility of the existence of buried cultural resources based upon topography.

5.2.3 Camp Colbern

Returned to ROK control 2006.

5.2.4 Camp Market

5.2.4.1 General Information

Camp Market is located on a flat topography of 117.1 acres within the city of Incheon. Camp Market is a residual facility of the former Army Support Command (ASCOM) Depot complex established in 1945. Japanese occupation forces built a large supply facility and arsenal at the location in the mid 1930's to support their troops in Manchuria (USACE, 1990-b). Many of the buildings in the Camp date back to the Japanese occupation. It has been known that Japanese forces built an underground storage, as a supply facility and arsenal, underneath the present camp's location. Until recently, old Japanese items, e.g., coins, were found during construction activities at the camp.

5.2.4.2 Findings

- Thirty-six indigenous buildings were checked during the survey. The results from the survey are as follows:

Table 5.2 Survey Results of Indigenous Buildings at Camp Market.

Survey Findings	Number of Indigenous Building
Original condition	4
Renovated	28
Completely new construction	4
Total	36

These survey results were based upon exterior conditions of the buildings (see Figure 5.37 for their locations).





Figure 5.38 Building 1920 (Camp Market: Still in Original Exterior Conditions)



Figure 5.39 Building 1770 (Camp Market. Former Japanese military factory.)

5.2.4.3 Management Guidelines

- The remaining red brick buildings from the Japanese period need to be preserved. For the short term, some immediate actions are required to avoid any additional losses of the indigenous buildings from construction activities. As seen in Table 5.2, a significant number of indigenous buildings were completely rebuilt or severely renovated. For the long term, it is strongly recommended to implement measures to prevent further loss, degradation, or damage of the structures via renovations, neglect, etc.;
- The EUSA needs to develop a communication protocol with a Korean authority for the long-term management of these Japanese structures; and
- If any Japanese materials are found from construction or mission activities, such findings need to be reported to the Korean government via the EUSA-EPO according to the EGS.

The rest of this page has been intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX A:

Bibliography

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE), 1990-a, Camp Colbern Master Plan Report.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE), 1990-b, Camp Market Master Plan Report.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Far East District, 1990-c, Installation Maser Plan for 19th Support Command Area VI.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE), 1990-d, Yongsan Garrison Master Plan Report with Executive Summaries for: Camp Colbern, Camp Mercer, K-16 Airfield, and Camp Market.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Far East District, 1989-a, Installation Mater Plan for 19th Support Command Area II.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Far East District, 1989-b, Installation Mater Plan for 19th Support Command Area V.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Far East District, 1989-c, Installation Mater Plan for 19th Support Command Area VII.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Far East District, 1988-a, Master Plan Report: Camp Casey, Camp Hovey, Camp Nimble, Camp Castle, and H-220 Heliport.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Far East District, 1988-b, Master Plan Report: Camp Red Cloud, Camp Jackson, and Camp Indian.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Far East District, 1988-c, Master Plan Report: Camp Howze, Camp Giant, Camp Edwards, Camp Pelham, Camp Garry Owen, Camp Stanton, Camp Greaves, 4 Papa 3, and Camp Liberty Bell.

U.S. Forces Korea (USFK), 1997, Environmental Quality: Environmental Governing Standards.

APPENDIX B:

Acronyms

AR	Army Regulation
ASCOM	Army Support Command
CCK	Contracting Command in Korea
CPPA	Cultural Properties Protection Act
CRC	Camp Red Cloud
CRD	Cultural Resources Directive
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DA	Department of Army
DOD	Department of Defense
DPW	Directorate of Public Work
ECAS	Environmental Compliance and Assessment System
EGS	Environmental Governing Standard
EO	Executive Order
EPO	Environmental Program Office
EPR	Environmental Program Requirements
EUSA	Eighth United States Army
FGS	Final Governing Standard
GIS	Geographic Information System
GUI	Graphic User Interface
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JSA	Joint Security Area
MACOM	Major Army Command
MCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MND	Ministry of National Defense
MPRC	Multi Purpose Range Complex
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
OCP	Office of Cultural Properties
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
PLS	Planning Level Survey

ROK	Republic of Korea
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

The rest of this page has been intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX C:

U.S. Federal Statutes, Regulations, Executive Orders and Presidential Memorandum which are applicable to cultural resources

Statutes

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 43 USC 2101-2106
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended 42 USC 1996-1996a
Antiquities Act of 1906 16 USC 431-433; 34 Stat. 225
Archeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974 16 USC 469-469c
Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 16 USC 470aa-470ll
Historic Sites Act of 1935 16 USC 461-467
National Environmental Policy Act 42 USC 4321-4370c
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended 16 USC 470-470w
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 25 USC 3001-3013

Federal Regulations

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, 36 CFR 800
Council on Environmental Quality, Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, 40 CFR 1500-1508
Department of Defense, Protection of Archeological Resources, 32 CFR 229
Department of the Interior, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10
Department of the Interior, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections, 36 CFR 79
Department of the Interior, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 63
Department of the Interior, National Historic Landmark Program, 36 CFR 65
Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 60
Department of the Interior, Preservation of American Antiquities, 43 CFR 3
Department of the Interior, Supplemental Regulations [per ARPA], 43 CFR 7.2
Department of the Interior, Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibility under Section 110 of the

National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 78

Executive Orders

EO 11593

Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

EO 13007

Indian Sacred Sites

Presidential Memoranda

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated April 29, 1994:
Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

The rest of this page has been intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX D:

Korean Regulations on Cultural Resources Protection

D.1. Regulations for Dealing with Buried Cultural and Historic Properties

These regulations are stated in the Cultural Property Protection Act (CPPA). They are as follows:

1) Buried Cultural and Historic Properties

These include cultural and historic properties, which are covered with soil, an existing building, or are underneath a body of water. When buried properties are found, they should be reported to the OCP within seven days after the property is found.

2) Found Buried Cultural and Historic Properties

These include cultural and historic properties, which were buried, but found or acquired without excavation. It is required to report these immediately after discovery. The reporting should be made to the Office of Cultural Properties, to the city or province government, or police station within seven days after the resources are found. The property is returned to the owner, if there is an owner of the property. If there is no owner of the property, it is returned to the government. In this case, the government rewards the person who found the property.

3) Excavation of the Buried Resources

In principle, the buried resources are not allowed to be excavated, with the exception of the following cases:

- Scientific research purposes;
- When unavoidable due to construction; and
- When properties are found during construction.

In order to apply for the excavation permit, the following information must be submitted:

- Address, area size, owner and resident of the location. In case of buried properties in the ocean, provide geographic coordinates;
- Excavation plan and site plan;
- Description of the present condition;
- Reasons for excavation;
- Beginning date and expected completion date of excavation;
- Land parcel plan (map);
- Excavation budget and information on the person who will cover the expense; and
- A letter of agreement of excavation from the land owner.

The government is to inform the applicant(s) and the land-owner of approval of the application to at least two weeks before the date of beginning excavation. After completion of the excavation, it is required to inform the government, that is, the OCP of completion of the excavation. It is also required to submit an excavation report within two years after the notification of the excavation's completion.

D.2. Reporting Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources (designated by CPPA)

Activities or items with reporting responsibility

- When buried properties are found, it is required to report the finding within 7 days;
- When loss or damage to the listed cultural and historic properties are found;
- When one wants to repair the listed property;
- When one wants to relocate the listed property; and
- When one finds lost property

Activities requiring a permit

- Sampling, capturing, or relocation of listed animal or plant species, or mineral items in/from the designated preservation areas and listed sites
Action: Submit the application for permit with Form 16

- Relocating any listed properties from its storage place
Action: Submit the application for permit with Form 16
- Photographic filming, or videotaping, which may have impacts on the preservation of the properties
Action: Submit the application for permit with Form 17
- Transporting any listed property to overseas
Action: Submit the application for permit with Form 20, at least one month in advance.
- Any activities, which may cause modification in shape, form, or condition of cultural resource
Action: Submit the application for permit with Form 18
- Excavation of buried resources
Action: Submit the application for permit with Form 47
- Business license for selling or buying the listed resources
Action: The application for the permit is submitted to Office of Cultural Properties (OCP).

D.3. Traditional Architecture Protection Act

The ROK also has a **Traditional Architecture Protection Act**. The law defines *Traditional architecture* as houses, temples, schools, etc., which are older than 50 years and are historically meaningful. Any architecture listed as national, cultural and historical properties are excluded. The following activities require a government permit in advance:

- Any repairs or physical modifications of the designated traditional architecture; and
- Any construction on the traditional architecture or within the preservation area.

D.4. Regulations Related To Burial Sites And Tombs

Procedure to handle tombs with no known relations:

- 1) Application for the Relocation of Human Remains.

The application should include the official application form and a picture of the burial site. The application should include a clearly stated purpose for the relocation of the tomb. The application should be submitted to the district director, mayor, or county director.

- 2) When the application is accepted and relocation is approved, one must list the relocation in at least two different daily newspapers. The listing needs to explain the reasons for relocation. The minimum listing is twice on each daily paper. After listed, the party who wishes to perform the relocation must wait at least two months for any response from someone who can claim ownership of the tomb. If the relocation is due to a need for the immediate use of the land for national infrastructure construction or defense purposes, the minimum listing required is once in at least two different daily papers. In this case, only one-month is given to wait for a claim of ownership response. If there is no response claiming ownership of the tomb, then, one must submit a relocation report form along with copies of the newspaper in which the article was posted. After the relocation report form is submitted, one can perform the relocation. The “relocation” includes relocating human remains from one location to another location, or cremation.



**Guidance Document for Protecting Cultural and Historic
Resources for the Eighth United States Army(EUSA), Korea**

*Final
Report*

